4 to 6 microns wide. The spores are oblong, somewhat pointed at both ends, 6 to 8 microns long and 2 to 3 microns wide. The paraphyses which are very numerous and which vary somewhat from filiform to clavate, are 40 to 60 microns long and 1 to 3 microns wide.

TABLE GIVING THE COMPARATIVE MEASUREMENTS OF THE PEACH AND APPLE SCLEROTINIAS

	Asci	Asco-spores	Para-physes	Apothe-cia	Stipe
Peach	89.3–10.26μ by 5.9–6.8μ	6.2–9.3μ by 3.1–4.6μ			3–5 cm. long
Apple (Demarree)	44–64μ by 6–8μ	6–8μ by 2–3μ	40–60μ by 1–3μ	1–4 mm. across	1–5 cm. long
Apple (Aderhold)	120–180μ by 9–12μ	11–12.5μ by 5 6–6.8μ	175–180μ by 2–5μ	1 mm. across	.5–15cm. long

The above table shows very plainly the dissimilarity of the forms found by Aderhold and those found here. In every respect the different parts of the *Sclerotinia* are smaller than those described by the German investigator.

It is to be regretted that I was unable to produce any growth from the ascospores, though they were tried in various cultures, including fruit and cooked apples; therefore there is no proof of any connection with a conidial form of *Sclerotinia*. But it seems evident that this is a new *Sclerotinia*, although it may be, and it is my supposition that it is, the perfect form of the fungus causing the brown rot of apples in this country. It may, however, be the perfect stage of *Monilia uredoformis* Ellis & Everhart[1] which has been reported as growing upon apples. If so *Monilia uredoformis* Ell. & Ever. would be referred to *Sclerotinia* as *Sclerotinia uredoformis*, although it is very obvious that this can not be done until *Monilia* spores can be produced from the new form. The investigation of this *Sclerotinia* will be continued and I hope to be able to report something more definite later.

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[1] *Proceed. Acad. N. Sc. Phil.*, 1893, p. 461.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NATURALISTS

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the American Society of Naturalists was held in Guyot Hall of Princeton University on December 28.

The eastern and central branches of the American Society of Zoologists so arranged their program that members were enabled to attend the Naturalists' meeting. Many members of the Association of Anatomists, which also met at Princeton, attended the program. Although the Botanical Society met elsewhere, a number of botanists were present. It may fairly be said, judging from the attendance of the sessions, that the Naturalists' Symposium was the central feature of the entire Princeton meetings.

The Anatomists, Zoologists and Naturalists had a joint smoker at the Princeton Inn on Wednesday evening.

The Naturalists' dinner was given on Thursday evening at the Princeton Inn. More than one hundred persons were present, this being the largest attendance for a number of years. After the dinner the president, Professor H. S. Jennings, delivered his address on "Heredity and Personality." This splendid address was most enthusiastically received and has been published in the December 29th number of Science.

The scientific program of the meeting was given on Thursday, both forenoon and afternoon.

The forenoon meeting was devoted to a discussion of "The Relation of the Experimental Study of Genetics to the Problems of Evolution." The following papers were presented:

E. G. Conklin (Princeton University): The Problems of Evolution and the Ways they may be best Attacked.

C. B. Davenport (Carnegie Institution): Light thrown by the Experimental Study of Heredity upon the Factors and Methods of Evolution.

W. Johannsen (University of Copenhagen): Modern Exact Genetics in relation to the Problems of Evolution.

H. F. Osborn (American Museum of Natural History): Unit Characters, Continuity and Discontinuity, as observed by the Paleontologist.

H. L. Clark (Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University): Pure Lines and Phylogeny.

At the afternoon session papers on Genetics were read as follows:

B. M. Davis (University of Pennsylvania): Further Hybrids of *Œnothera biennis* and *O.*

grandiflora that resemble *O. lamarckiana* (with demonstrations).

W. Johannsen (University of Copenhagen): Some Mutations in Pure Lines of Beans.

G. H. Shull (Carnegie Institution): New Place Effects and the Genotype Concept.

R. Pearl (Maine Agricultural Experiment Station): On the Mechanism of Inheritance of Fecundity in the Domestic Fowl.

T. H. Morgan (Columbia University): Associative and Mendelian Inheritance.

E. B. Wilson (Columbia University): Some Problems of Cytology in relation to the Study of Genetics.

D. H. Tennent (Bryn Mawr College): The Correlation between Chromosomes and Particular Characters Exhibited in Hybrid Echinoid Larvæ.

H. D. Goodale (Carnegie Institution): Castration in relation to Secondary Sexual Characters in Brown Leghorns.

R. K. Nabours (Kansas State Agricultural College): Inheritance in the Grous Locust (with demonstrations).

H. J. Webber (Cornell University): The Inheritance of Characters in Peppers.

All of the papers read before the Society will appear in series in the forthcoming numbers of *The American Naturalist.*

The following were elected to membership in the Naturalists: Alice M. Boring, University of Maine; H. L. Clark, Harvard University; C. D. Congdon, Cornell Medical School; H. K. Hayes, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station; E. P. Humbert, New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station; F. Payne, University of Indiana; H. D. Senior, New York University and Bellevue Medical College; L. H. Smith, University of Illinois; L. R. Waldron, North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station.

The following officers were elected for 1912:

President—Professor E. G. Conklin, Princeton University.

Vice-president—Professor R. G. Harrison, Yale University.

Secretary—Professor A. L. Treadwell, Vassar College.

Treasurer—Professor W. E. Kellicott, Goucher College.

Additional Members of the Executive Committee—Professor B. M. Davis, University of Pennsylvania; Professor H. E. Jordan, University of Virginia.

CHAS. R. STOCKARD,
Secretary 1911

THE WASHINGTON MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

AGAIN the American Chemical Society has held the largest meeting in its history, 658 members and guests registering in Washington, and probably 700 were present.

The meeting opened on Wednesday, December 27, with a joint meeting of the Section on Chemical Education and the Division of Physical and Inorganic Chemistry, at which the following four papers were given:

A. A. Noyes (chairman): The Teaching of Physical Chemistry.

W. D. Bancroft: Physical Chemistry in the Introductory Course.

H. C. Jones: The Introduction of Physical Chemical Conceptions in the Early Stages of the Teaching of General Chemistry.

J. Howard Mathews: Some Applications of Color Photography in the Teaching of Physical Chemistry (illustrated).

In the afternoon the address of Vice-president Frankforter, of Section C, entitled "The Resins and their Chemical Relations to the Terpenes," was delivered before a large audience and was followed by an address by Chairman H. P. Talbot on the subject "Privileges and Responsibilities of the Chemical Analyst." Following Dr. Talbot, Dr. A. L. Voge, of the Library of Congress, read a paper on "Ostwald's Proposed International Institute of Chemistry."

Throughout the week the society's Divisions of Agricultural and Food Chemistry, Biological Chemistry, Industrial Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Fertilizer Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Physical and Inorganic Chemistry and the Chemistry of India Rubber, held meetings in rooms especially assigned to them.

Some 500 were present at the "smoker" on Wednesday evening, which was fully up to the standard of the well-known smokers of the Chemical Society.

On Thursday evening Alexander Smith, president of the society, delivered his presidential address, entitled "An Early Physical Chemist," and was followed by an interesting lecture by Frank B. Kenrick and H. E. Howe, consisting chiefly of illustrations by means of the lantern of the effect of temperature, pressure, concentration, surface tension, osmotic pressure, etc., on reactions in heterogeneous systems.

A feature of the divisional meetings was the